

meeting the demands of the Germans or the Irish, or one section or another of Eepnblicans or War Democrats, that such and such an officer should be given promotion or some special position. It is of course easy for the mugwump or goo-goo who has no knowledge whatever of public affairs to say that the proper thing is to refuse to deal with such men or to pay any heed to such considerations. But in practical life one has to work with the instruments at hand, and it is impossible wholly to disregard what have by long usage come to be established customs. Lincoln had to face the fact that great bodies of his supporters would have been wholly unable to understand him if he had refused to treat them with consideration when they wished to discuss such, questions of patronage. You have your difficulties from men who are thrust into positions to which they are not entitled because of their social standing, or the social standing of those on whom they are dependent or with whom they are connected. "We have our difficulties with men of an entirely different class for whom the demands are made because of the political services which they have rendered. I suppose that those suffering from either system are tempted at times to think that they would prefer the other. But after all the great fact to remember is that really we are both living under free government, and while both of these governments, and the people behind the governments, differ somewhat from one another, they are closer kin than either is to any other folk.

There are
numerous and grave evils incident to free
government, but
after all is said and done I cannot imagine any
real man
being willing to live under any other system."

The news of John Hay's death called forth
from Tre-
velyan one of the most notable letters of the
correspond-
ence:

July 15,
1905.

I have felt very much for you about John
Hay; the more
so as the last letter with which you honored
me was hope-